

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1807.

[No. 2017.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in

the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the last limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Two APPRENTICES to the
Biscuit-baking business, will be taken on ap-

plication to

B. RICKETTS.

September 4. dts

Twenty thousand lbs.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and
St Croix Sugars, received per scd'r. Fletcher
and Riley, from St. Thomas.

For sale by

R. Veitch and Co.

or

C. Powell.

July 21. dts

A Miller Wanted.

To a Man who understands the
Milling Business, and can produce good re-

commendations for industry, sobriety, &c. li-

beral wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20. d.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

5000 lbs. best Green Coffee

10 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Copperas

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica

30 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 bales Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

26 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyson, and

9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior

quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,

5 hds. good Sugar,

10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,

Salt of various kinds,

And a constant supply of Fleur suitable for

family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27. 2aw

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it

may concern, That the Consul General

of Portugal to the United States of America,

has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all

papers that may be necessary for vessels

bound from the ports of this district to any in

Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit

having their bills of health thus certified, will

be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for

account of a Portuguese subject, should be

declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese proper-

ty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

Given, sometime in the months of No-

vember or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of SAM,

who was hired in the town of Alexan-

dria to Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30

years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches

tall, very strait, of rather a yellowish or tan-

ny complexion, stutters a little, has a soft

voice, and generally seems humble and timid

when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jem-

meson's, in the county of Caroline, and may

perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood,

but I think it more probable he may have

gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken

in the state of Virginia and brought to me I

will give the above reward; if in the state of

Maryland and brought to me I will give 75/-

Dollars reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland

County, July 24. 3 [30] d

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from Thomas West to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on SATURDAY the 19th day of September, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "Pearson's Tract."

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment.

R. MOTT.

August 26. dts

—Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months—

One Moiety of a Tract of Land, called "ABINGDON," formerly the residence of Mr. Robert Alexander, lying on the Potomac and four-mile-creek, and about three miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly through the center of the tract, which contains five hundred and fifty-three acres, and is laid off into fourteen lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a flat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers.

—The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Thomas Swann, { Com'r
G. Deneale, { Com'r
Edmund I. Lee, { Com'r

August 28. dts

Land for Sale.

TO be sold, on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th of October next, a small Tract of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land and is well watered: It lies adjoining the seat of Doctor Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Captain Joseph Powell will shew the land to any person wishing to view it before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by the LEGATEES of Nathan Smith, dec'd.

September 9.

WHEAT.

The highest price given for WHEAT, by A. LINDO, two doors below Davey's tavern: who keeps a regular assortment of GROCERIES and SALT—which he will sell low for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual customers.

N. B. I want to purchase or hire a stout Negro Man. A. L.

September 10.

Just Received,

By the brig Louise, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber, 7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Sept & Co. fit for immediate use.

James Patton.

August 21. dts

—A L. S. O.

Bills on London for Sale,

Drawn by J. P.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen.

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapé do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. Marinated)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;

pepper; ginger, rice and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Geor-

TRIAL

OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates, for High Treason against the U. States.

OPINION

Of the Court on the motion to arrest the evidence. Delivered on MONDAY, August 31.

[CONTINUED.]

Lord Hale says (1496) "what shall be said a levying of war is partly a question of fact, for it is not every unlawful or riotous assembly of many persons to do an unlawful act, though *de facto* they commit the act they intend, that makes a levying of war; for then every riot would be treason, &c." "but it must be such an assembly as carries with it *speciem bellum*, the appearance of war, as if they ride or march *versus expeditus*, with colors flying, or if they be formed into companies or furnished with military officers, or if they are armed with military weapons as swords, guns, bills, halberds, pikes, and are so circumstanced that it may be reasonably concluded they are in a posture of war, which circumstances are so various that it is hard to describe them all particularly."

"Only the general expressions in all the indictments of this nature that I have seen are *more guerrino arraiati*, arrayed in warlike manner."

He afterwards adds, "If there be a war levied as is above declared, viz. an assembly arrayed in warlike manner, and so in the posture of war for any treasonable attempt, it is *bellum levatum but not percussum*."

It is obvious that lord Hale supposed an assemblage of men in force, in a military posture, to be necessary to constitute the fact of levying war. The idea he appears to suggest, that the apparatus of war is necessary, has been very justly combatted by an able judge who has written a valuable treatise on the subject of treason; but it is not recollected that his position, that the assembly should be in a posture of war for any treasonable attempt, has ever been denied. Hawk. ch. 17, sec. 23, says, "That not only those who rebel against the king and take up arms to dethrone him, but also in many other cases, those who in a violent and forcible manner withstand his lawful authority are said to levy war against him, and therefore those that hold a fort or castle against the king's forces, or keep together armed numbers of men against the king's express command, have been adjudged to levy war against him."

The cases put by Hawkins are all cases of actual force and violence. "Those who rebel against the king and take up arms to dethrone him," in many other cases those "who in a violent and forcible manner withstand his lawful authority." "Those that hold a fort or castle against his forces, or keep together armed numbers of men against his express command."

These cases are obviously cases of force and violence.

Hawkins next proceeds to describe cases in which war is understood to be levied under the statute, although it was not directly made against the government. This lord Hale terms an interpretation or constructive levying of war; and it will be perceived that he puts no case in which actual force is dispensed with.

"Those also, he says, who make an insurrection in order to redress a public grievance, whether it be a real or pretend one, and of their own authority attempt with force to redress it, are said to levy war against the king, although they have no direct design against his prerogative by attempting to do that by private authority which he by public justice ought to do, which manifestly tends to a downright rebellion. As where great numbers by force attempt to remove certain persons from the king, &c. The cases here put by Hawkins of a constructive levying of war do in terms require force as a constituent part of the description of the offence.

Judge Foster, in his valuable treatise on treason, states the opinion which has been quoted from lord Hale, and differs from that writer so far as the latter might seem to require swords, drums, colors, &c. what he terms the pomp and pageantry of war, essential circumstances to constitute the fact of levying war. In the cases of Damarce and Purchase he says, "the want of those circumstances weighed nothing with the court although the prisoner's counsel

insisted much on that matter." But he adds, "the number of the insurgents supplied the want of military weapons; and they were provided with axes, clubs, and other tools of the like nature, proper for the mischief they intended to effect. *Terror et amministrat.*"

It is apparent that judge Foster here alludes to an assemblage in force, or as lord Hale terms it, "in a warlike posture"—that is in a condition to attempt or proceed upon the treason which had been contemplated. The same author afterwards states at large the cases of Damarce and Purchase from his state trials, and they are cases where the insurgents not only assembled in force, in the posture of war, or in a condition to execute the treasonable design, but they did actually carry it into execution, and did resist the guards who were sent to disperse them.

Judge Foster states, sec. 4, all insurrections to effect certain innovations of a public and general concern, by an armed force, to be in construction of law, high treason within the clause of levying war.

The cases put by Foster of constructive levying of war, all contain as a material ingredient, the actual employment of force. After going through this branch of his subject, he proceeds to state the law in a case of actual levying war, that is, where the war is intended directly against the government.

He says, sec. 9, "an assembly armed and arrayed in a warlike manner for a treasonable purpose is *bellum levatum tho' not bellum percussum*. Listing and marching are sufficient overt acts without coming to a battle or action. So cruising on the king's subjects under a French commission, France being then at war with us, was held to be adhering to the king's enemies tho' no other act of hostility be proved."

(To be continued.)

Latest Proceedings.

MONDAY, September 7.

Mr. Botts. The court will recollect, that when the order was moved for the continuance of the trial for a misdemeanor, we deprecated the serious inconveniences of delay. It is much to be regretted that we should now be driven into the trial without the letter, which we have required; but as that letter may probably be received in the course of the trial, we are willing to enter into it.

Mr. Hay observed, that he should not wish the trial to be gone into with such a declaration on the part of the accused; that he had sent an express to Monticello, agreeably to his promise; and that he expected him to return by to-morrow 12 o'clock. He therefore did not wish the jury to be fully sworn to day.

The Chief Justice did not see any necessity for delay on that account. The paper would probably be here by the time when it is wanted, as it will not be required until the defence is opened.

Mr. Hay wished every preparation for the trial to be made to day, but hoped that the trial will not be gone into till to-morrow. He expected some communications from the President, which would have considerable influence on him, with respect to his conduct on the trial.

At this moment Herman Blannerhassett appeared in court, when Mr. Botts observed that Mr. Bl. had attended for the purpose of understanding his true situation. He could obtain bail for the misdemeanor, and it was obvious, that under the opinion of the court, the indictment for treason could not be supported. Will you, Mr. Hay, enter a *note prosequi* to the prosecution for treason?

Mr. Hay acquiesced.

Mr. Martin. Will you not adopt the same course, as to the case of Mr. Israel Smith?

Mr. Hay acquiesced again.

Mr. Martin. I will mention the case of John Smith of Ohio; would it not be better to save the expense of bringing him here as a prisoner, by entering a *note prosequi* in his case?

Mr. Hay. His case is not before the court.

Mr. Botts then requested the court to fix Blannerhassett's bail for misdemeanor. It was already ascertained that he is not rich.

The Chief Justice determined that he should give the same as Aaron Burr: \$5000 dollars. The same sum was also fixed for Israel Smith.

Mr. Botts observed, that as Mr. Blannerhassett would find some difficulty in getting two securities, he hoped it was not an inflexible rule with the court to insist upon two; when one alone was deemed sufficient to cover the amount of bail. Mr. D. Woodbridge had offered himself to be Mr. Bl's bail.

Mr. Hay. I can have no objection, if the court deems one security sufficient.

Mr. Woodbridge was accepted.

Some conversation then ensued about the jury; when it was determined to examine but not to swear them to-day.

When Orris Payne was called Mr. Hay mentioned that motives of peculiar delicacy induced him to wish that Mr. P. might be excused from serving as he was extremely intimate with him; and was in

the constant habit of conversing with him on this subject.

Mr. Burr. I may perhaps get a worse man.

Mr. Hay. You cannot get a better. Mr. Payne was suspended for further examination.

2. Thomas Underwood, sen. Mr. Burr. I challenge you sir; I do it because I understand you have expressed opinions unfavorable to me. Mr. U. It is true that I have sir. Mr. U. was accordingly set aside.

3. Nicholas Hallam was excused on account of his indisposition.

4. James Bootwright was accepted.

5. Obadiah Gathwright wished to be excused on account of the indisposition of his family. Mr. Burr. Perhaps your family may be better by to-morrow.

6. John Murphy. Mr. Burr. Have you not expressed unfavorable opinions about me? Mr. M. I do not recollect any time or place, where I have done it; but it is more than probable that I have. Mr. M. was accepted.

7. Byrd George wished to be excused on account of indisposition. He was directed to attend to-morrow if he was better. If not, his non-attendance would not be noted.

8. Wm. Nis. had expressed very unfavorable opinions of Aaron Burr. Set aside.

9. When J. M. Rae was called Mr. M. Rae, counsel for the prosecution, observed that if motives of delicacy had suggested a late application to the court, he thought that still stronger motives of delicacy would apply to him on the present occasion. After a short conversation between Mr. John M. Rae and the accused, which we did not distinctly hear, Mr. M. was excused.

10. Francis Walker. Mr. Burr. I challenge Mr. Walker. Mr. W. I intended to have stated my objections to serving. I believe the plans attributed to col. Burr were such as he had really formed; and that he contemplated the separation of the Western from the Atlantic States, & that after seizing on New Orleans, he intended to attack Mexico.

11. Benjamin J. Harris had received and still retained an opinion that A. B. had been guilty of something. Set aside.

12. Jacob Ege had formed and expressed strong prepossessions against the accused. Set aside.

13. Tarlton Williams was not a freeholder.

14. Robert Adams had made declarations

TUESDAY, Sept. 8.
No measure of importance was adopted this day.

Mr. Hay informed the court, that his messenger had not returned from Mount

Israel Smith appeared in court and was bailed on the indictment of a charge of a misdemeanor; himself in the sum of five thousand dollars, and his securities John B. Walton and John Alcock in 2500 dollars each.

The names of the jurors who had been summoned were called over; John Richards, Daniel Price, Wm. Mc. Kim, Robert Mayo, Robert —, Benjamin Selsdon were set aside on account of their previous impressions. George W. D. was excused on account of indisposition.

Carter Berkley and Robert M. Kim were accepted.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, September 7.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the Sally Ann, captain Glover, arrived on Friday last from Liverpool, were received London papers to the 31st July, and Liverpool to the 1st of Aug.

They furnish a great variety of important and interesting information. The mystic announced in our previous accounts, has been followed up by successful negotiations of peace between Russia, Prussia and France, which were signed, ratified, and exchanged by these powers between the 8th and 13th of July. While these negotiations were transacting by the ministers, the emperors Alexander and Napoleon, and his Prussian majesty continued at Tilsit, on the most friendly and familiar footing; giving dinners, and participating in every kind of amusement which the place afforded. The particular conditions of the treaty have not been officially announced; but when it is considered, that Talleyrand was the negotiator, on the part of France, who opposed his wily measures, by Prince Kourakin and general Kalkreuth, in behalf of Russia and Prussia, we may venture to say there was nothing like equality or reciprocity in the arrangement. Some of the conditions of this hasty treaty, as rumoured by conjecture, will be found in our foreign department.

The war between France and Sweden was recommenced on the 15th July; several skirmishes had taken place; in all which the latter troops were worsted; and were leaving Pomerania for the strong positions at Stralsund. It was confidently expected however that his Swedish majesty would before the fall of that place, which was immediately to be invested by a powerful army accept the terms of peace, offered by Bonaparte as the emperor Alexander had offered his mediation, and strongly recommended the measure. What effect the succours which have been sent to this prince by England, will have on his mind it is difficult to say, but calculating on events of recent times, there seems to be but little hazard in surmising, that whatever assistance he may receive, or however bravely and pertinaciously he may adhere to his original plan, of opposing the arms of France, he will be compelled at length to yield to the fate that has befallen alike his powerful as well as feeble allies.

This event is considered in England as extraordinary—and every hope of future assistance on the continent, as lost forever. This view of things however gloomy, in perspective, appears to have been attended with at least one salutary result—it has roused and united the nation, to the pursuit of the most vigorous measures of defence, not by calling forth the militia, or trusting the safety of the nation to a army of volunteers; but in filling up the ranks of regular troops, to be disposed of as the government may judge proper, and in augmenting their navy.

The war in Turkey is still carried on and appears to have lost none of its energy by the late revolution in its government. A battle has been fought, between the Russian and Turkish squadrons off the Dardanelles, in which it is said, the latter were victorious. Admiral Collingwood is said to have quitted his station off Cadiz, and proceeded towards Constantinople; for what purpose it is not mentioned.

Private accounts have reached England, that the British troops, in another attempt on Rosetta, were surrounded by the enemy, and nearly all cut off; that the few which survived made out to reach Alexandria, and must of course have been highly gratified upon the public at large, and must have raised the honor of their country with which they had been associated to a wretched

and were short of shelter on board Bonaparte, having military operations of the late end of July. The late expedition ed in England as a bold one, that has been papers; the requisite troops are to be thrown into Sweden, they will add little service to Sweden and can only add to the strength of Napoleon "the greatest general against the maritime power of bringing a gun boat and other vessels with them, seem

American affairs.—Gauge with avidity on foreign department, a way to the affairs of the several nations which places we, therefore, from the Sun of July 3, number of merchants, a consideration of the which the late action between the Leopard, and the American, the banker, who chair, informed the committee manifested a desire to be favored with an consideration of the important subject which the present meeting, a pleasure he stated, that

preserve the most authentic particulars in the cognizance of government, impossible to enter into however, had the satisfaction, Mr. Cannon, interview with Mr. Minister, at which it was agreed that the conduct of the aggrieved state should be for the protection of the other states with which it was

reparation from the other states, and must of course have raised the honor of their country with which they had been associated to a wretched

and were shortly after obliged to seek shelter on board the fleet. Bonaparte, having nearly completed the military operations of his campaign in Prussia, was expected to return to Paris the latter end of July.

The late expedition to the Baltic, is talked of in England as being the most formidable one, that has been sent abroad since the war, but we cannot find, in any of our papers, the requisite explanation, of its precise and definite object. If 20,000 troops are to be thrown into the fortress of Stralsund, they will eventually prove of little service to Sweden, as things now are; and can only add to the further triumphs of Napoleon "the great," as he is now called on the continent. Perhaps it is designed against the maritime ports lately conquered by France, in those seas, for the purpose of bringing away, as much of the shipping as they can get out by force. The gun-boats and other small craft, they have taken with them, seem to justify the conclusion.

Defence of England.—The British parliament are warmly engaged in bringing forward some plans of national defence, more consonant to the spirit of the enemy which opposes that country, than those founded on the militia or volunteer system. Mr. Lockhart, in the house of commons, July 27, speaking on the subject, observes: "It was only by adopting the vigorous system of the enemy to whom we are opposed, that we could be a match for him."

It was stated, in a late bulletin, that the French soldiers laughed at the Cossacks for opposing them with arrows. Would they not equally laugh at this country for opposing them by measures less vigorous than their own? The people of England must, if it should be necessary, which he hoped it would not, be forced to defend themselves in their own country; and he thought it impossible they could feel disquiet at a measure necessary to the safety of their country. This was the moment to exert all our energies, for the preservation of every thing dear to us, against the vengeance and rapacity of an enemy, who, if he should conquer us, would leave us nothing. He had told his army at Ulm, that he would break on this country 500 years of vengeance. He had not said this with out meaning, but he spoke historically, for it was just 500 years that this country had been the rival of France. He spoke this to the lust and the avarice of his soldiers. He had not broken his word in any thing, but with the nations of the continent, and was it to be supposed he would break it with this country, if the performance ever came within his power? It was only by the vigorous exertion of our best energies that our safety was to be secured; and it was better to bear a partial and temporary evil than incur an irretrievable ruin.

American affairs.—Our readers will gaze with avidity on every article of our foreign department, which relates in any way to the affairs of this country. To the several matters which will be found in that place, we, therefore, add the following from the Sun of July 30: "A considerable number of merchants, engaged in trade to America, yesterday assembled at the London tavern for the purpose of entering into a consideration of the probable effects of the late action between his majesty's ship Leopard, and the Chesapeake American frigate, may produce upon our intercourse with the United States. Mr. Sansom, the banker, who was called to the chair, informed the company, that he had been favored with an interview with the secretary of state (Mr. Cannon) on the important subject which had occasioned the present meeting, and it was with much pleasure he stated, that the honorable secretary manifested an earnest desire to preserve the most amicable relations between the two countries; but that as no authentic particulars had yet come under the cognizance of government, respecting the late unfortunate transaction, it was impossible to enter into a discussion as to its probable consequences. Mr. Sansom, however, had the satisfaction of adding, that in order to maintain a friendly disposition, Mr. Monroe had already had an interview with Mr. Monroe the American minister, at which it was mutually agreed, that the conduct of either of the commissioners should be found censurable, the aggrieved state should receive all proper reparation from the other. This information was highly gratifying to the company, and must of course have the same effect upon the public at large, who may be assured that ministers will neither compromise the honor of their country, nor give way to a wanton attack upon any country with which we are in amity."

Eighty-Fifth Bulletin of the French Grand Army.

TILSIT, June 24.
The grand marshal of the palace, Duroc, went yesterday to compliment the emperor Alexander.

Marshal count Kalkreuth was presented this day to the emperor. He remained an hour in his majesty's cabinet.

The corps of marshal Lannes was reviewed this morning by the emperor. He made several promotions, and gave rewards to those who had distinguished themselves by their bravery.

To-morrow the two emperors will have a conference.

Eighty-sixth Bulletin.

TILSIT, June 25.

Agreeable to arrangements, the two emperors met on the raft in the centre of the Niemen, and saluted each other in the most cordial manner.

The vast number of persons belonging to each army, who flocked to both banks of the river to view this scene, rendered it more interesting, as the spectators were brave men, who came from the extremes of the world.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

James Wilson, one of the deserters taken from the Chesapeake, was hanged at Halifax on Monday evening on board the Halifax frigate. He acknowledged at the place of execution that he was a native of Yorkshire.

The British frigate Jason, and the brig Columbine, went to sea on Wednesday. Five seamen deserted from the former on Tuesday evening. A Swedish seaman, who also had deserted from the Jason, was picked up by the sloop Gazette from Charlestown, and brought to this port, after he had swam about two miles.

By the ship Ann Williams, captain May, from Liverpool; London papers to the 23d of July and Lloyd's lists to the 21st are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. The intelligence they contain have been anticipated by way of Boston.

Arrived, the ship Illinois, Church, 63 days from Bordeaux. On the 8th of July, sailed from Bordeaux River, and on the 23d, in lat. 43, 30, long. 23, spoke the brig Minerva, from New York to Bordeaux. Aug. 3, lat. 45, 34, long. 35, 30, spoke schooner Aurora, Hooper, from Cadiz to Marblehead. 7th, lat. 34, 20, long. 39, 20, spoke ship Mary, Lubbock, from Baltimore, to Trieste. 24th, lat. 41, 31, long. 55, spoke the brig Clinton, of and for New York to Lisbon. 24th, ship Geo. and Albert, from Derry to Baltimore. 28th, lat. 41, 41, long. 60, brig Perseverance, Starr, from Bordeaux, to Providence. On the 29th of August, in lat. 41, 30, long. 65, at 1 A. M. the wind east to at south east, the weather began to look very bad; we commenced shortening sail as fast as possible, got all our light sails in, fore and main topsail closely reefed, mizen topsail handed, the gale increasing very rapidly, at two got all our sails clued up; by this time the wind increased to a tempest attended with a deluge of rain, the ship came too against the helm with several of our sails loose; we succeeded in handing the fore sail and maintop-sail; at half past two it blew a hurricane, the ship lying too with her lower yards nearly touching the water to leeward, in this situation it was impossible to do any thing but hold on and see sails, masts and yards blew away; for the space of 6 hours I expected at every surge that our masts would go by the board, our sails that were handed met with the same fate of those that were loose, blew from the yards and were shaken to atoms. Our gib boom, gib, spritsail yard, and all the rigging went together. Main top-mast, topsail yard, top gallant mast, yards, sails, rigging, &c. went over the side, our spanker and gaff, stern boat met the same fate: by 3 o'clock, A. M. the ship was a complete wreck, had but two sails that we could set, the fore sail and mizen topsail, which were considerably injured, for the space of 8 hours this tempest far exceeded any I ever experienced, not only for the violence of the wind, but over head as well as under foot, exhibited in appearance but one entire sheet of water. 30th, lay too all day, clearing the wreck; at 6 P. M. bore away to the westward under fore sail and mizen top sail, being all the sails we had set. 31st, passed a ship's spars, which I judged to be a ship of about 300 tons or upwards, by the size of the masts. I think that ships must have suffered greatly that came within the reach of this tempest, and I doubt many could not survive it, for no ship could be in a better situation to stand

bad weather than ours, both sails and rigging were in the best order, still in the short space of 6 hours it made a wreck of her.

Continuation of extracts from London papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

LONDON, July 14.
The squadron to be dispatched to the Baltic is to consist, it is said, of 21 sail. Ministers seem determined to dispute the barren point of honor with the Danish court.

Sir John Duckworth, we understand, is gone to Yarmouth, to command the fleet destined for the Baltic. There are five sail of the line at Yarmouth, which will this day be joined by six ordered from Portsmouth, under sir Samuel Hood.

A number of pilots, well acquainted with the North Sea and the Sound, are ordered for service without a moment's loss of time.

July 15.
Government has received dispatches from Egypt, dated the 5th of May. They sufficiently prove that the garbled accounts of our disasters formerly published by ministers were highly exaggerated.

It now turns out that the loss in the second engagement before Rosetta, was 750 men, instead of 1400; which latter number was sent by ministers to the newspaper offices in their pay, for the purpose of raising the spirits of the people.

It gives us much satisfaction also to learn that our countrymen, who have fallen into the hands of the Turks, have received from them the kindest treatment. The horror, therefore into which the No Popery faction had thrown the country, must now in a great degree subside; regret will be separated from discontent, and the merits of the Egyptian expedition be calmly weighed and decided upon.

The Morning Chronicle lays before its readers the following letter from an officer at Alexandria, on the authenticity of which they say the public may rely:

"Alexandria, May 6.
"Since our return to Alexandria, so far from experiencing a famine, we have the market well supplied with sheep and some bullocks; wheat and barley are brought in every day on camels; some days a hundred arrive, on others two hundred, and one day four hundred came in. The troops and squadron have hitherto been supplied with mutton and beef daily, which, as you know, is not reckoned necessary, and is therefore an indication of plenty. The army has soft bread every day, and it is confidently said the commissary has wheat for a month's consumption. All this is independent of the quantity of rice which is said to be in the town, and which, those who should be best informed on the subject, assure me is abundant.

Besides all these stores, there is in the merchant's ships in the harbor a considerable quantity of provisions, which we do not allow to be exported. If, however, the Turks and Albanians march forward, we may have to depend upon our intercourse with the sea for support. In the mean while we have again opened the cut in the canal of Alexandria to fill the Lake Mariout, which was drying up fast; this will contribute to the health of the garrison, and prevent the enemy's cavalry crossing over; and if they go round by the desert and come in to the westward, we shall be able to annoy them, and support our lines with gun-boats, which we are fitting for the purpose."

The above letter, if genuine, seems to intimate that proper measures might have prevented that scarcity in Alexandria, which general Frazier states to have occasioned his dispatching a force against Rosetta.

BERLIN, July 4.
A report is spreading here that the emperor of Russia has ordered all Englishmen to quit his dominions.

DENMARK, July 3.
This day the 2d inst. the king of Sweden gave notice to general Grandjean, that at the expiration of ten days next ensuing, the day and hour after the receipt of such notice, the armistice of Schlathow is to be at an end.

According to a letter from Altona of the 5th inst. the duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin has received a letter from the emperor of Russia, with an enclosed French imperial order, whereby the French governor general of the duchy is recalled, and all sequestrations laid on public and private property in that country taken off.

(Hamburg Correspondent, of July 7.)

JUST RECEIVED,
Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lazarason & Fowle,
50 tons PLAISTER
100 boxes SOAP
50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES
20 barrels MACKAREL, and
200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.
August 8.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

The United States ship Wasp, sailed from England the 28th July, for L'Orient, from whence she will proceed to the Mediterranean.

DEEDS on the 31st ult. at Fell's Point, after an illness of several years, Mr. Alexander, aged 44.—For many years an inhabitant of Alexandria, [Va.]

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW,
At four o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold,
on Thompson's wharf,

15 hds first quality Muscovado
Sugar;

On a credit of sixty days, for approved notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

September 14. d2t
Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A NEGRO MAN from eighteen to twenty-five years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

September 14.
ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM respectfully informs the friends of the Drama that having failed in her first attempt at a benefit, owing to the inclemency of the weather, she will again offer herself a candidate for public favor.

Mrs. Cunningham & Mr. Miller's
NIGHT.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.
Will be presented, the celebrated Tragedy

JANE SHORE.

Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Cross.
Lord Hastings, Mr. Wood.
Dumont, Mr. Rutherford.
Belmour, Mr. Miller.
Catesby, Mr. Cone.
Catesby, Mr. Charnock.
Porter, Mr. Cunningham.
Servant, Mr. Barnett.

Alicia, Mrs. Woodham.
Jane Shore, Mrs. Wood.

After the Play,
A SCOTCH DANCE,
By Mrs. Woodham.

THE DWARF DANCE,
Or, Wondrous Transformation,
By Mr. JEFFERSON.

A DOUBLE HORNPIPE,
By Masters JEFFERSON and CUNNINGHAM.

To conclude with the Musical FARCE
OF THE
HIGHLAND REEL.

Charley, Mrs. Woodham.
M'Gilpin, Mr. Rutherford.
Shelby, Mr. Jefferson.
Sandy, Mr. Charnock.
Captain Dash, Mr. Wood.
Serjeant Jack, Mr. Cone.
Laird of Rasey, Mr. Miller.
Lard of Col, Mr. Barnett.
Crawdy, Mr. Cross.

Jenny, Ms. Jefferson.
Meggy M'Gilpin, Mrs. Wood.

The evenings of performance in future will be TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Admission—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT,
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY
CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE, at Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

September 14.

TO RENT,
THE BRICK HOUSE lately occupied by the subscriber, situate on Duke-street. There is a good kitchen with a pump at the door, smoke-house, stables, and garden. For terms apply to E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 3d. 2aw

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Gareavello Wines in quarter
casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in
small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1.

Just Received & For Sale,
7000 lbs. Nice Smithfield Bacon.
ISAAC ENTWISLE.

Sept. 8. cost.

For Sale by the Subscriber,
CHEESE by the barrel or smaller quantity
WHISKEY in barrels
BARLEY in half barrels
Smoked HERRINGS in boxes and
A few boxes 1st quality Spanish SEGARS
John Macleod.

September 9. cost

WANTED,
A middle aged WOMAN, capable of managing a house. To one of good character, liberal wages will be given.—Enquire of the PRINTER.

September 9. d

NOW LANDING
At Powell's wharf, from on board sloops Maria Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—

62 hds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua.

ALSO ON HAND,
25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.

Wadsworth and Butler.
September 3. d/w cost

The Subscriber has on Hand,
About 20,000 feet Mahogany, of a good quality; which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit, by the log or plank.

John Muir.
August 20. cost 2w3w

N. B. He still continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, in the newest and most fashionable manner.

A Journeyman Cabinet-maker wanted.

** 2000 feet of half inch Walnut Plank for sale.

For Sale or Rent,
A convenient two story BRICK HOUSE with back buildings, &c. situate on Duke-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph-streets.

1 L S O,
A commodious frame STORE, on King street, between Royal and Pitt-streets.

Apply to

Lawrence Hooff.

August 21. cost

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost per yard of them entitled to drawback.

Raven's Duck.

French Brandy.

Catonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

hanks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Forrest Richardson, late of the county aforesaid deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of March next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 10th day of August, 1807.

Elizabeth Richardson,
Administratrix.

September 2 [3] 2aw3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, on Tuesday the first instant, a Negro Man, named BEN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, seems to have an impediment in his speech when interrogated—took with him sundry cloaths not recollect. FIVE DOLLARS will be given if taken up and secured in the county of Alexandria; TEN DOLLARS if taken up and secured ten miles from Alexandria; & TWENTY DOLLARS if taken up and secured twenty miles or upwards from Alexandria. And we will give Twenty Dollars over and above to any one who will prove to conviction any person who may harbor or secrete the said Negro.

Masters of vessels and all others are strictly forbid carrying off said Negro at their peril.

Jamison & Anderson.

Sept. 4. d/w

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

To be Rented.

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware-house, on King and Henry-streets—either or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC at large,

THAT he always keeps a general assortment of Nails, Brads, and Shrigs of every description, for sale at his nail manufactory, Union-street.—Merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. He has lately commenced the Blacksmith business, in its various branches; those who favor him with their custom in that line may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from country merchants and others, for nails, will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

Horace Field.

Hoop-Iron for sale at the factory.

September 3. cost

The Subscriber has just Received
And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each.

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Rest Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hds.

No. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale ale, in bottles, just up for home, or export consumption.

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

W. DUNLAP.

June 10. cost.

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called Rural Felicity, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to

RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28. cost

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Eakin, late of the county aforesaid deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 10th day of August, 1807.

Fredericka Augusta Helena Eakin,

Administratrix.

August 10. 2aw6w

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of John Duxla, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,

William Herbert, Esq.

April 6. Staw

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the Shipping or Grocery business—Also, a LOT OF GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. Staw

Complete sets of SALMAGUNDI as far as published, or a ny number to complete broken sets, may be had of

R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street.

August 14.

FOR SALE.

OAK HILL MILL,

And two valuable Leases.

SITUATED in the county of Fauquier, on the great road leading from Ashby's and Manassas's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, Falmouth, and Fredericksburg. The mill seat commands a fall of 24 feet in a very constant stream, issuing immediately from the Coble Mountain, and is improved by a merchant mill fifty-five by forty-five, three stories high, two of stone and one of wood, containing two water wheels, sixteen feet in diameter, one pair of burr and one of Allegany stones, with the necessary running gear and machinery, in perfect repair.—To the mill is attached a lot of twenty acres, in fee simple, on which there is a framed dwelling house, 38 feet by 20, with two rooms below stairs and two above, an unfinished porico behind, of the whole length of the house, and a porch in front, two excellent springs rising within a few feet of the dwelling house, and the mill supply both with water.

The leases are for two unexpired lives, contain one hundred acres each, and lay adjacent to each other, and to the mill lot. They have on them houses for the reception of tenants, twelve acres of improved timothy meadow, and one hundred and forty acres of inclosed land, adapted for Plaster of Paris and red clover, and now in a state of high cultivation. The terms of sale of the above property will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser, to whom will be given an indisputable title. For the terms of sale or a view of the premises, application may be made to Robert Herford, Esq. residing thereon, who is fully authorized to dispose of the same—or to the subscriber.

Charles Fenton Mercer.

Little River, Loudoun county,

Virginia, May 16. [18] Lawif

P. S. If the above property is not sold by the first of October, it will, after that period, be rented out for one or more years.

C. F. M.

PROSPECTUS

LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH
THE INTERIOR OF NORTH AMERICA,
Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by Capt. Meriwether Lewis, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprised in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and a fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 90° west, to the Pacific Ocean, and between 55° and 52° north latitude, with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two vols. will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

Any persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next.

M. LEWIS.

Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 7.]

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

August 24.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of procuring some good lands in the south-western country, and to enable him to do so, offers the following Property for sale, viz.

A Tract of Land, situate in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, whereon I now reside, containing upwards of 2,000 acres. This land is well adapted to farming, half being in wood, near the center of which stands the county court-house and other public buildings, which are included within the bounds of a town lately laid out at this place, authorised by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, to several of which lots buildings have been erected, &c. On one acre there is a large two-story brick house rented and occupied as a tavern, together with large stables, kitchen, and house for the retirement of a family, &c. Perha

there is no situation between the eastern and western waters more public, or that affords better stands for taverns, stores, mechanics, &c. Particularly to an inn-keeper calculated to on a large scale. The Little River turnpike paved road, leading from Alexandria, to the westward, passes, immediately at this place, as also the main public and post roads, leading to and from Alexandria, George-Town, the City of Washington, Baltimore, and the western country—distance from Alexandria, 14, and from the City of Washington 15 or 16 miles. To accommodate a purchaser or purchasers, I would dispose of the property at this place, or any part thereof, separate from the other lands—the annual rent of the small part now improved, is near eight hundred dollars, and at little additional expense would produce from one thousand dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum, exclusive of lots that might be sold, or rented on ground-rent, and I would divide the land in two or three parts to suit purchasers. On that part occupied by myself are a comfortable dwelling-house sufficient for the accommodation of a large family, with barn, stables, and other convenient out-houses, orchards, &c.—As it is presumed a person disposed to purchase would first view the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary.

A small piece of Land within one and a half miles of the court-house, situate on Accotink Run, containing 19 acres, mostly rich and valuable grass land, which affords a tolerable mill seat, and was purchased with a view of erecting one thereon, the timber for which [of excellent quality] hath been cut and squared.

A Lot in the town of Alexandria, with a two story brick house, kitchen and stable thereon, situate near the center thereof and

About 1600 acres of Land, situate on the waters of Licking, in the county of Bourbon, and state of Kentucky. This land is classed as second rate, is rich, lies well, and by judges of that county said to be worth from five dollars to eight dollars per acre, and on which are several small settlements.

For the property in Fairfax and Alexandria, indisputable titles will be made, the title to the Kentucky land is thought to be good, an investigation on that subject having lately taken place, and is patented in my own name. Nothing short of a strong desire to provide for a large and growing family, should induce me to offer this property for sale. My terms will be such as cannot fail to accommodate a purchaser, as but a small proportion will be required in hand, and on securing the payments of the balances satisfactorily, to meet arrangements which in such cases I wish to make, lengthy credits will be given. I would receive in part payment good lands in the state of Tennessee, not more than thirty miles from Nashville, or on the waters of Duck River in said state: but the title thereto must be well established and secured. Application must be made to

Richard Ratcliffe,

Fairfax County, State of Virginia, Aug. 15. Lawif